

CERTIFICATION OF TRANSLATION

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Document Name:

Title of the Invention: Carcinostatic Method

Japanese Patent Application No. Sho51-159879

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	Public	ation of Unexamined	Patent Applica	ation	Sho5	3-84998
(51) Int. Cl. ²	ID Symi	ool (52) Japan (Category	JPO Fil	e No.	(43) Date of Publication Showa53 (1978) July 26
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A 61 K 9/08		30 G 133.1		7432-44	}	Number of Inventions 1
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C 07 D 209/00		,		•		
C 07 D 257/00)						(Total 8 Pages)
(54) Carcinostati (21) Application (22) Filing Date (72) Inventor		Sho51-159879 Sho51(1976) Decement Takashi Yamamoto 2-40, Yoyogi, Shibu	(74) Age		2-40, Y No. 10	i Yamamoto oyogi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo le] Sugibayashi, Esq.

Specifications

1. Title of the Invention

Carcinostatic Method

- 2. Claims
 - (1) Carcinostatic method characterized by the fact that phytochlorin sodium is used in the cancerous area, and then said location was exposed to visible spectrum light rays.
 - (2) Carcinostatic method in Claim 1 of this patent wherein phytochlorin sodium with a methyl GAG additive is used in the cancerous area.
- 3. Detailed Explanation of the Invention

This invention is a carcinostatic method characterized by the fact that the ultrahyperplasia of the cells within the body are modified by exposure to visible spectrum light rays and this process is halted in the presence of phytochlorin sodium, or a mixture of said phytochlorin sodium with a methyl GAG or glyoxal additive to increase the affinity of the phytochlorin sodium for ultra-hyperplastic cells.

(1)

The phytochlorin sodium and methyl GAG used in this invention are obtained by the methods stated below. For the phytochlorin sodium, crudely processed chlorophyll is dissolved in ethyl [ethanol?], a sodium hydroxide and methyl solution are added while stirring, and hydrolyzed, to get Mg chlorophyll sodium. Using this acidulous reaction solution, insoluble phytochlorin is extracted with ethyl [ethanol?], the ethyl stratum is rinsed with water to eliminate the impurities, abundant sodium hydroxide is added to this, phytochlorin sodium chloride that has become water-soluble is precipitated, and after rinsing the precipitate with ethyl [ethanol?], it is dried to obtain the product. The methyl GAG is simply that which is commercially available. Taking an isotonic neutral solution of this, the phytochlorin sodium is dissolved to produce the mixed solution. For one

example, a mixed solution of methyl GAG $400\mu g/ml$ tap water and phytochlorin sodium 1mg/ml is used.

Experiment 1: MH 134 ascitic hepatoma cells 4×10^6 cells/l were adjusted with pH 7.0 tap water so the phytochlorin sodium would be 200 / 1; after heating with 2 rows of 20W white light bulbs at a distance of 60cm with a glass filter,

(2) -971-

under visible spectrum rays with 580erg/cm²/800 of energy, at 37° C for 30 minutes, the cells were stained with 0.2% nigrosine and observed under a microscope. As a control group, ascitic hepatoma cells were treated in the same manner with pH 7.0 tap water. Hepatoma cells unstained by nigrosine existed in the former, but the cells were swollen. In the latter, unstained hepatoma cells existed and there was no change from the treatment before. Treated hepatoma cells $4x10^6$ cells/ml tap water in each of the above solutions were transplanted in C3H/He house mice; with the former, the cells did not proliferate but with the latter control group, they proliferated.

Experiment 2: MH 134 ascitic hepatoma cells 4 x 10⁶ cells/ml were adjusted with pH 7.0 tap water so the phytochlorin sodium would be 10, 20, 30, 100, 200 and 300μg/ml respectively, and heated for 30 minutes to act as the control group. Furthermore, methyl GAG 40μg/ml was added for each of the groups stated above. After treatment, the hepatoma cells were rinsed and stained with 0.2% nigrosine confirming that phytochlorin sodium cohered to the hepatoma cells, which were separated, extracted and quantified.

(3)

The former groups, treated only with phytochlorin sodium, had treatment concentrations of 0.7, 1.8, 2.9, 11.7, 22.9 and 32.5µg respectively; and the former groups, treated with phytochlorin sodium and methyl GAG additive, had 4.5, 6.0, 6.2, 15.0, 26.5 and 36.0µg, and on average, saw an increase in cohesion of 3.73µg compared to the groups treated with only phytochlorin sodium.

Experiment 3: MH 134 hepatoma cells 4 x 10^6 cells/0.1ml tap water were transplanted subcutaneously into the backs of C3H/He house mice to form malignant tumors. When the quantity [of phytochlorin sodium] detected in the transplanted hepatoma was shown as a percentage per g wet weight of the quantity detected in the liver of the same house mice 24 hours after injection of only $500\mu g/ml$ phytochlorin sodium into the abdominal cavity, 526% was obtained on the third day after the hepatoma transplant, 252% on the fifth day and 170% on the seventh day. On the other hand, compared to 24 hours after injection of $500\mu g/ml$ phytochlorin sodium with $200\mu g/ml$ methyl GAG additive, the quantity of phytochlorin sodium detected increased in all cases with 620% on the third day after transplantation, 410% on the fifth day and 300% on the seventh day. Also, for all the animals in both groups above, the quantity detected in the liver was not significantly different.

Experiment 4: MH 134 hepatoma cells 4×10^6 cells/0.1ml were injected and transplanted subcutaneously in a depilated $2.0 \times 20 \text{cm}^2$ area on the backs of male C3H/He house mice weighing from 28g to 30g in groups of 20 mice each, and after 24 hours, the control group was injected with 0.2l tap water, the experimental group \triangle was injected with 200/0.2ml of phytochlorin sodium in tap water, and experimental group B was injected with 200 of phytochlorin sodium plus 200/0.2l of methyl GAG in tap water respectively into the malignant tumors once a day for three consecutive days. At the same time, all groups were exposed to visible spectrum light rays from white light bulbs 100V, 1.24A, 74W in lamps FOL30, 30W x 2 above the cages at a distance of 30cm through a glass filter for 10 hours per day for 3 consecutive days. The mice were kept for 90 days, and tumor formation as well as survival rates were confirmed.

All the mice in the above mentioned control group died with tumors within a 27.1 ± 1.6 day period. Of the 20 mice in experiment group \triangle , 12 mice died with tumors in a 49.4 ± 4.5 day period, and 8 mice survived the 90-day period without forming tumors. The survival rate was 40%.

(5)

Of the 20 mice in experiment group B, 4 mice died with tumors in a 56.2±6.6 day period, and 16 mice survived the 90-day period without forming tumors. The survival rate was 80%.

Experiment 5: MH 134 hepatoma cells were transplanted following the same procedures as in Experiment 4, and after 3 weeks, all 20 house mice in the control group with terminal cancer were injected with 0.5ml tap water, in the experimental group C with 500µg/0.5ml of phytochlorin sodium in tap water, and experimental group D with 0.5ml of a solution with 500µg of phytochlorin sodium and 200µg/0.5ml of methyl GAG in tap water respectively into the tumors once a day for 3 consecutive days; and, exposed to the visible spectrum light rays used in Experiment 4 for 10 hours per day for 3 consecutive days. All the mice in the control group died with tumors within a 32.1±1.0 day period. All the mice in experimental group C died with tumors within a 50.2±4.6 day period. With experimental group D, all the mice survived the 70-day observation period, but metastasis or recurrence of tumors was observed in 4 mice. The survival rate without tumor formation was 80%.

Experiment 6: All 50 [illegible] male C3H house mice were observed for naturally occurring breast cancer over a 4 month period.

(6) -972-

The control group was injected with 0.5ml tap water under ambient interior light, and experimental group E with 100µg of methyl GAG plus 250µg/0.5ml of phytochlorin sodium in tap water into the abdominal cavity under sun light. 10 mice developed breast cancer in the control group, but none developed breast cancer in the experimental group.

Experiment 7: MH 134 hepatoma cells were collected, 1 part cell mass to 9 parts 0.25M all bran were pulverized at ultra-high frequency to obtain a gradation from 15,000g to 105,000g, and the same number of parts of 0.25M all bran were added. This

experiment was conducted under the same visible spectrum light rays as in Experiment 4. The final volume was 0.6ml, adjusted to get final concentrations of phytochlorin sodium at 0, 10, 100 and 1000μg/ml. 0.1ml of this material was added to 0.1M [?] acid-alkali buffer solution at 0.3ml, 0.066M methyl GAG at 0.1ml, 0.012M reduced glutathione at 0.1ml, agitated under the said visible spectrum light rays at 37° C, 5μg was taken to determine the final methyl GAG, 0.067M semicarbazide hydrochloride was added, and stirred. After agitation and heating for 10 minutes, 5μg was taken, and treated in the same manner. After leaving at room temperature for a 15 minute period, the methyl GAG – [?] semicarbazol created as compared with semicarbazide was measured with a spectrophotometer at 286[nm? illegible] wave lengths. The methyl GAG consumed was calculated from the above mentioned to derive the level of glyoxalase I activity. With the amount of methyl GAG consumed in a 10 minute period per 1g of wet weight MH 134 hepatoma as a control group, taking this as 100% at 22μmoles, the suppression rate of glyoxalase was shown to 38%, 60% and 84% respectively for the layers with 10, 100 and 1000 μg/ml of phytochlorin sodium.

In Experiment 1, we learned that the proliferation of hepatoma cells was halted in the presence of phytochlorin sodium.

In Experiment 2, we learned that methyl GAG increased the affinity of phytochlorin sodium for ultra-hyperplastic cells. This can be seen in the charts that give the results of the experiment, Figure 1 and Figure 2.

In Experiment 3, in the same manner as Experiment 2 above, we learned that methyl GAG increased the affinity of phytochlorin sodium to ultra-hyperplastic cells.

(8)

Experiment 4 was an experiment on the results of clinical treatment, and as the statistics show, we learned that phytochlorin and phytochlorin plus methyl GAG are highly effective as a clinical treatment. Figure 3 gives the results of the experiment in graph form.

Experiment 5 was an experiment on the clinical treatment results with terminal cancer, and we learned that it is effective with terminal cancer as well.

Experiment 6 was an experiment on the prevention of cancer, and we learned that it is extremely effective as well for prevention.

It is clear from the results of the above experiments that the invention in this application modifies the ultra-hyperplasia in cells within a living body and can be used to halt this function. In general, the ultra hyperplasia function within cells exists within a oxidized glyoxalase environment. Already, said oxidized glyoxalase, which is composed of three components, glyoxalase I and II and the supplemental element reduced glutathione, is said to deactivate ketoaldehide, a substance that restricts cell division, and controls cell development.

(9)

The phytochlorin sodium in this invention, as mentioned above, deactivates glyoxalase I. Also, the solution of phytochlorin sodium with a methyl GAG additive can be effectively used jointly against oxidized glyoxalase. As shown in Experiment 7, this is

because the solution of this invention restricts glyoxalase in ultra hyperplasia cells in a living body and methyl GAG purposefully eliminates the formation of tumors.

4. Simple Explanation of the Figures

Figures 1 and 2 give the results of Experiment 2, and Figure 3 is a graph of the results of Experiment 4.

Patent Applicant

Takashi Yamamoto

Agent

[illegible] Sugibayashi, Esq. [illegible seal]

(10) -973-

A)Figure 1.

B)Amount of Phytochlorin Sodium Mixed into MH 134 Hepatoma Cells 4 x 106 (µg/ml)

C)Methyl GAG (40µg/ml)
----- o Control Group

D)Concentration of phytochlorin sodium (µg/ml)

E)Figure 2.

[across]

F)Phytochlorin Sodium

G)Methyl GAG

H)Phytochlorin Sodium Per MH 134 Hepatoma Cells 4 x 10⁶

- I) Under Light
- J) In the Dark

K)Decline in Proliferation Rate of MH 134 Hepatoma Cells 4 x 10⁶

- L) Under Light
- M) In the Dark

N)Figure 3.

O)Survival Curve of C3H/He House Mice Transplanted with MH 134 Hepatoma Cells

- P) Tap Water
- Q) (A)Phytochlorin
- R) (B) Methyl GAG Additive in Phytochlorin
- S)Survival Rate
- T) Number of Days after Transplantation

Amendment of Proceedings (Voluntarily Submitted)

August 27, 1977

Patent Office Head Clerk

Mr. [illegible]

1. Case Identification

Showa 51 [1976] No. 159879

2. Title of the Invention

Carcinostatic Drug, Carcinostatic Solution and Production Method

3. Party Filing the Amendment

Relationship to the Case Patent Applicant

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[seal:] Sugibayashi

5. Date of Amendment Directive

6. Number of Additional Inventions (Claims) Added by the Amendment

5

None

7. Parts Amended

Specifications

As per the attachment

8. Content of the Amendment

[seal:] Patent Office 8/29/77

[illegible]

Specifications (Entire Text Amended)

1. Title of the Invention

Carcinostatic Drug, Carcinostatic Solution and Production Method

- 2. Claims
 - (1) Carcinostatic drug with anti-cancer action made of phytochlorin sodium.
 - (2) Carcinostatic drug with anti-cancer action with methyl GAG or glyoxal added to phytochlorin sodium.
 - (3) Production method for phytochlorin sodium wherein chlorophyll is dissolved with ethyl [ethanol?], a sodium hydroxide and methyl solution are added while stirring and subsequently hydrolyzed to get Mg-chlorophyll sodium. Using this acidulous reaction solution, insoluble phytochlorin is extracted with ethyl [ethanol?], the ethyl stratum is rinsed with water to eliminate impurities, abundant sodium hydroxide is added, phytochlorin sodium chloride that has become water-soluble is precipitated, and after rinsing the precipitate with ethyl [ethanol?], it is dried.

- (4) Carcinostatic solution with anti-cancer action wherein 10 to 1000µg/ml of phytochlorin sodium is mixed into pH 7.0 tap water or [handwritten: extending solution?].
- (5) Carcinostatic solution with anti-cancer action wherein 10 to 1000µg/ml of phytochlorin sodium is mixed into pH 7.0 tap water or [handwritten: extending solution?], and then, 40 to 1000µg/ml of methyl GAG or glyoxal is added.
- (6) Carcinostatic method characterized by the fact that the carcinostatic drug stated in Claim 1 is used in the afflicted area, and then, said location is exposed to visible spectrum light rays.
- (7) Carcinostatic method stated in Claim 6 using the carcinostatic drug stated in Claim 2.

3. Detailed Explanation of the Invention

This invention is a carcinostatic drug made with phytochlorin sodium, or with a mixture of phytochlorin sodium with a methyl GAG or glyoxal additive to increase the affinity of the said phytochlorin sodium for ultra-hyperplastic cells,

(2)

a carcinostatic method that modifies the ultra-hyperplasia of the cells within the body by exposure to visible spectrum light rays after using the carcinostatic drug in the afflicted area halting this function, and a carcinostatic solution made with the phytochlorin sodium in the carcinostatic drug mentioned above and phytochlorin sodium with a methyl GAG or glyoxal additive mixed into pH 7.0 tap water.

The phytochlorin sodium and methyl GAG used in this invention are obtained by the methods stated below. For the phytochlorin sodium, crudely processed chlorophyll is dissolved in ethyl [ethanol?], a sodium hydroxide and methyl solution are added while stirring, and hydrolyzed, to get Mg chlorophyll sodium. This reaction solution is made acidulous, phytochlorin insoluble in water is extracted with ethyl [ethanol?], the ethyl stratum is rinsed with water to eliminate the impurities, abundant sodium hydroxide is added to this, phytochlorin sodium chloride that has become water-soluble is precipitated, and after rinsing the precipitate with ethyl [ethanol?], it is dried to obtain the product.

(3) -975-

The methyl GAG is simply that which is a commercially available. Taking an isotonic neutral solution of this, the phytochlorin sodium is dissolved to produce the mixed solution. For one example, a mixed solution of 400µg/ml of methyl GAG in tap water and 1mg/ml of phytochlorin sodium is used.

Experiment 1: MH 134 hepatoma cells 4 x 10⁶ cells/l were adjusted with tap water at pH 7.0 with 200 μg/ml of phytochlorin sodium; after heating with 2 rows of 20W white light bulbs at a distance of 60cm with a glass filter, under visible spectrum rays with 580erg/cm2/800 of energy, at 37° C for 30 minutes, the cells were stained with 0.2% nigrosine and observed under a microscope. As a control group, ascitic hepatoma cells were treated in the same manner with tap water at pH 7.0. Hepatoma cells unstained by

nigrosine existed in the former, but the cells were swollen. In the latter, unstained hepatoma cells existed and there was no change from the treatment before. Treated hepatoma cells at 4 x 10⁶ cells/0.1ml in each of the above solutions were transplanted in C3H/He house mice; with the former, the cells did not proliferate but with the latter control group, they proliferated.

(4)

Experiment 2: MH 134 hepatoma cells 4 x 10⁶ cells/ml were adjusted with pH 7.0 tap water so the phytochlorin sodium would be 10, 20, 30, 100, 200 and 300μg/ml respectively, and heated to 37° C for 30 minutes to act as the control group. Furthermore, 40μg/ml of methyl GAG was added to each of the groups stated above. After treatment, the hepatoma cells were rinsed and stained with 0.2% nigrosine confirming that phytochlorin sodium cohered to the hepatoma cells, which were separated, extracted and quantified. The former groups, treated only with phytochlorin sodium, had treatment concentrations of 0.7, 1.8, 2.9, 11.7, 22.9 and 32.5μg respectively; and the former groups, treated with phytochlorin sodium and methyl GAG additive, had 4.5, 6.0, 6.2, 15.0, 26.5 and 36.0μg, and on average, saw an increase in cohesion of 3.73μg compared to the groups treated with only phytochlorin sodium.

Experiment 3: MH 134 hepatoma cells 4 x 10⁶ cells/0.1ml tap water were transplanted subcutaneously into the backs of C3H/He house mice to form malignant tumors.

(5)

When the quantity [of phytochlorin sodium] detected in the transplanted hepatoma was shown as a percentage per g wet weight of the quantity detected in the liver of the same house mice 24 hours after injection of only $500\mu g/ml$ of phytochlorin sodium into the abdominal cavity, 526% was obtained on the third day after the hepatoma transplant, 252% on the fifth day and 170% on the seventh day. On the other hand, compared to 24 hours after injection of $500[\mu g]/ml$ of phytochlorin sodium with $200[\mu g]/ml$ of methyl GAG additive, the quantity of phytochlorin sodium detected increased in all cases with 620% on the third day after transplantation, 410% on the fifth day and 300% on the seventh day. Also, for all the animals in both groups above, the quantity detected in the liver was not significantly different.

Experiment 4: MH 134 hepatoma cells 4 x 10⁶ cells/0.1ml tap water were injected and transplanted subcutaneously in a depilated 2.0 x 20cm² area on the backs of male C3H/He house mice weighing from 28g to 30g in groups of 20 mice each, and after 24 hours, the control group was injected with 0.2ml tap water, the experimental group A was injected with 200 /0.2l of phytochlorin sodium in tap water, and experimental group B was injected with 200µg phytochlorin sodium plus 200 /0.2 of methyl GAG in tap water respectively into the malignant tumors once a day for three consecutive days.

At the same time, all groups were exposed to visible spectrum light rays from white light bulbs 100V, 1.24A, 74W in lamps FOL30, 30W x 2 above the cages at a distance of 30cm through a glass filter for 10 hours per day for 3 consecutive days. The mice were kept for 90 days, and tumor formation as well as survival rates were confirmed.

All the mice in the above mentioned control group died with tumors within a 27.1 ± 1.6 day period. Of the 20 mice in experiment group \triangle , 12 mice died with tumors in a 49.4 ± 4.5 day period, and 8 mice survived the 90-day period without forming tumors. The survival rate was 40%. Of the 20 mice in experiment group B, 4 mice died with tumors in a 56.2 ± 6.6 day period, and 16 mice survived the 90-day period without forming tumors. The survival rate was 80%.

Experiment 5: MH 134 hepatoma cells were transplanted following the same procedures as in Experiment 4, and after 3 weeks, all 20 house mice in the control group with terminal cancer were injected with 0.5ml tap water, in the experimental group C with 500µg/0.5ml of phytochlorin sodium in tap water, and experimental group D with 0.5ml of a solution with 500µg phytochlorin sodium and 200µg/0.5ml methyl GAG in tap water respectively into the tumors once a day for 3 consecutive days; and, exposed to the visible spectrum light rays used in Experiment 4 for 10 hours per day for 3 consecutive days.

(7) -976-

All the mice in the control group died with tumors within a 32.1±1.0 day period. All the mice in experimental group C died with tumors within a 50.2±4.6 day period. With experimental group D, all the mice survived the 70-day observation period, but metastasis or recurrence of tumors was observed in 4 mice. The survival rate without tumor formation was 80%.

Experiment 6: All 50 [illegible] male C3H house mice were observed for naturally occurring breast cancer over a 4 month period. The control group was injected with 0.5ml of tap water under ambient interior light, and experimental group E with 100µg of methyl GAG plus 250µg/0.5ml of phytochlorin sodium in tap water into the abdominal cavity under sun light. 10 mice developed breast cancer in the control group, but none developed breast cancer in the experimental group.

Experiment 7: MH 134 hepatoma cells were collected, 1 part cell mass to 9 parts 0.25M all bran were pulverized at ultra-high frequency to obtain a gradation from 15,000g to 105,000g, and the same number of parts of 0.25M all bran were added. This experiment was conducted under the same visible spectrum light rays as in Experiment 4.

(8)

The final volume was 0.6ml, adjusted to get final concentrations of phytochlorin sodium at 0, 10, 100 and 1000µg/ml. 0.1ml of this material was added to 0.1M [?]acid-alkali buffer solution 0.3ml, 0.066M methyl GAG at 0.1ml, 0.012M reduced glutathione at 0.1ml, agitated under the said visible spectrum light rays at 37° C, 5µg was taken to determine the final methyl GAG, 0.067M semicarbazide hydrochloride was added, and then stirred. After agitation and heating for 10 minutes, 5µg was taken, and treated in the

same manner. After leaving at room temperature for a 15 minute period, the methyl GAG – [?] semicarbazol created as compared with semicarbazide was measured with a spectrophotometer at 286[nm?illegible] wave lengths. The methyl GAG consumed was calculated from the above mentioned to derive the level of glyoxalase I activity. With the amount of methyl GAG consumed in a 10 minute period per 1g of wet weight MH 134 hepatoma as a control group, taking this as 100% at 22µmoles, the suppression rate of glyoxalase was shown to 38%, 60% and 84% respectively for the layers with 10, 100 and 1000 µg/ml of phytochlorin sodium.

(9)

In Experiment 1, we learned that the proliferation of hepatoma cells was halted in the presence of phytochlorin sodium.

In Experiment 2, we learned that methyl GAG increased the affinity of phytochlorin sodium for ultra-hyperplastic cells. This can be seen in the charts that give the results of the experiment, Figure 1 and Figure 2.

In Experiment 3, in the same manner as Experiment 2 above, we learned that methyl GAG increased the affinity of phytochlorin sodium for ultra-hyperplastic cells.

Experiment 4 was an experiment on the results of clinical treatment, and as the statistics show, we learned that phytochlorin and phytochlorin plus methyl GAG are highly effective as a clinical treatment. Figure 3 gives the results of the experiment in graph form.

Experiment 5 was an experiment on the clinical treatment results with terminal cancer, and we learned that it is effective with terminal cancer as well.

Experiment 6 was an experiment on the prevention of cancer, and we learned that it is extremely effective as well for prevention.

(10)

It is clear from the results of the above experiments that the invention in this application modifies the ultra-hyperplasia in cells within a living body and can be used to halt this mechanism. In general, the ultra hyperplasia function within cells exists within a oxidized glyoxalase environment. Already, said oxidized glyoxalase, which is composed of three components, glyoxalase I and II and the supplemental element reduced glutathione, is said to deactivate ketoaldehide, a substance that restricts cell division, and controls cell development.

The phytochlorin sodium in this invention, as mentioned above, deactivates glyoxalase I. Also, the solution of phytochlorin sodium with a methyl GAG additive can be effectively used jointly against oxidized glyoxalase. As shown in Experiment 7, this is because the solution of this invention restricts glyoxalase in ultra hyperplasia cells in a living body and methyl GAG purposefully eliminates the formation of tumors.

4. Simple Explanation of the Figures

(11)

-977-

Figures 1 and 2 give the results of Experiment 2, and Figure 3 is a graph of the results of Experiment 4.

Patent Applicant

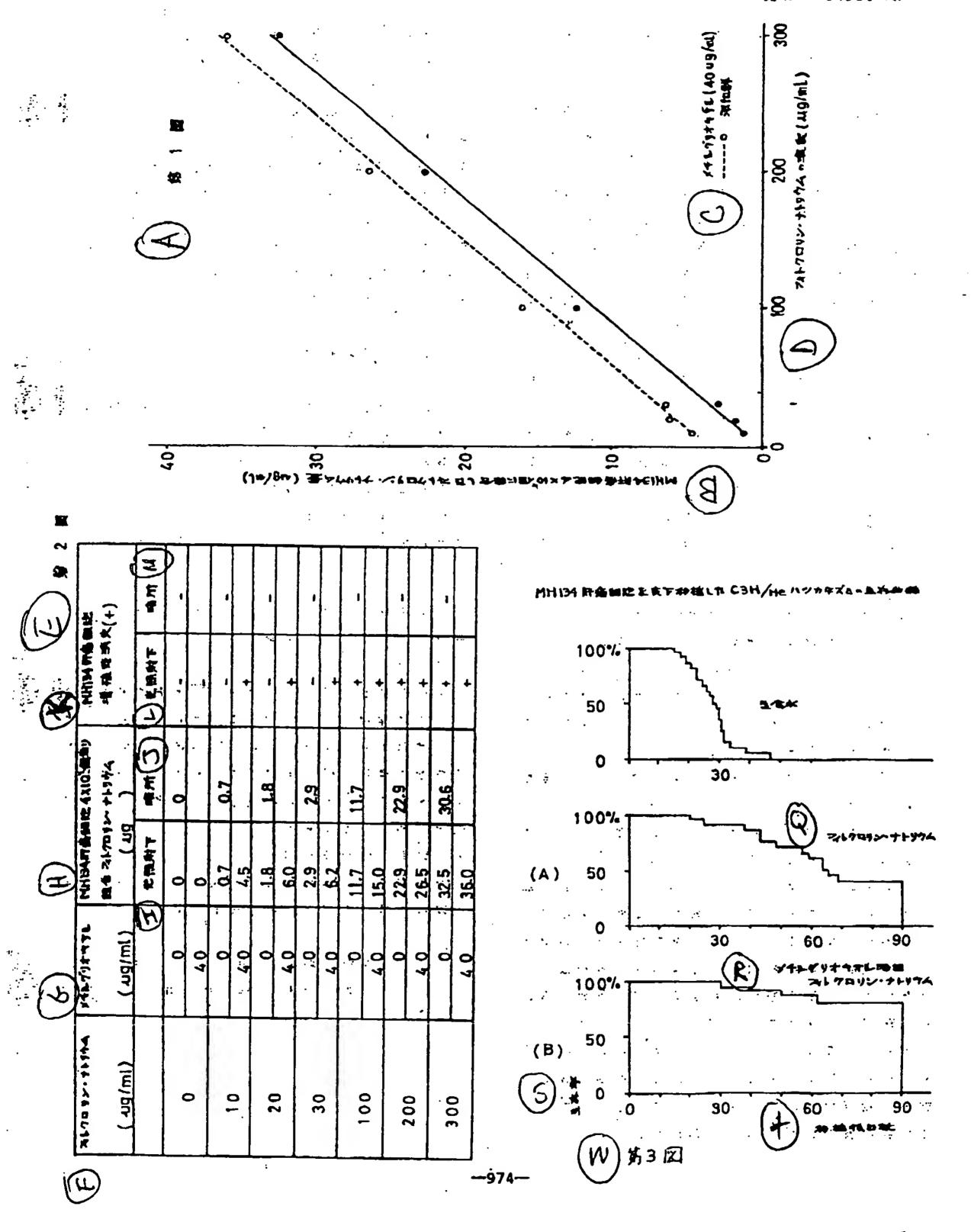
Takashi Yamamoto

Agent

[illegible] Sugibayashi, Esq. [illegible seal]

(12)

-978-



1/1 WPAT - (C) Derwent

AN - 1978-62584A [35]

TI - Anticarcinogenic phytochlorin sodium - opt. contg. methyl glyoxal or glyoxal, prepd. from crude chlorophyll

DC - B02

AW - ANTICANCER

PA - (YAMA/) YAMAMOTO T

NP - 2

NC - 1

PN - JP53084998 A 19780726 DW1978-35 * - JP86006043 B 19860224 DW1986-12

PR - 1976JP-0159879 19761229

IC - A61K-009/08 A61K-031/40 C07D-487/22

АВ - JP53084998 A

Anticarcinogenic agent is composed of phytochlorin sodium. Also claimed is the anticarcinogenic agent composed of phytochlorin sodium contg. methyl glyoxal or glyoxal. Anticarcinogenic soln. is composed of phytochlorin sodium (10-1000 ug/ml) dissolved in saline soln. of Ph 7.0 or isotonic soln., opt. contg. methyl glyoxal or glyoxal (40-1000 ug/ml).

- Phytochlorin sodium is produced by dissolving crude chlorophyll in ether; adding NaOH-MeOH soln. under stirring to form, by hydrolysis, Mg-chlorophylline sodium; rending the soln. weakly acid to extract water-insoluble phytochlorin with ether; washing the ether phase with water to remove impurities; adding excess NaOH to the soln. to ppte. water-soluble converted phytochlorin sodium salt and washing the ppte with ether, followed by drying. The anticarcinogenic agent is applied to a cancer and irradiated with visible light.

MC - CPI: B04-A07F B10-D01 B12-G07

UP - 1978-35

UE - 1986-12

19日本国特許庁

公開特許公報

10特許出願公開

昭53-84998

 ①Int. Cl.² C 07 D 487/22 A 61 K 9/08 	識別記号	砂日本分類 16 E 64	庁内整理番号 6736—44	砂公開 昭和53年(1978)7月26E
A 61 K 31/40 // (C 07 D 487/22	ADU	30 G 133.1 30 H 52 30 C 41	7432—44 5727—44 6617—44	発明の数 1 審査請求 未請求
C 07 D 209/00 C 07 D 257/00)		,		(全8頁)

匈制癌方法

创特

願 昭51-159879

②出 願 昭51(1976)12月29日

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10号

⑪出 願 人 山本孝

東京都渋谷区代々木2丁目40番

10号

邳代 理 人 弁理士 杉林信義

明 前半 會

ユ 発明の名称

制癌方法

2. 特許請求の範囲

(1) 息都にフィトクロリン・ナトリウムを使用し、その後数個所に可視光線を照射することを特徴とする創稿方法。

(2) 息部に、メテルグリオキャル版加のフィトクロリン・ナトリウムを使用した特許誘求の範囲オ1項記載の創稿方法。

5. 発明の詳細な説明

との知りない。 カリットリットリットリットリットリットリットリットリットの一大ない。 カリットリットでは、 大力には、 大力に、 大力に、

突験 1 : NH 184 肝癌細胞 4 × 10⁴ 個/8 にフィトクロリン・ナトリウム 200 /8となるように PH 7.0 生食で調整し、白色を光灯 20 ▼ 2列、距離 6 0 年、ガラスフィルターを使用して

O580 erg/cs/800 のエネルギーの可視光線下で37℃にて30分間加温した後、0.2 メニグロシンにて染色鏡検した。一方対照群としてPB 7.0 生食水で上記と同一処理をした肝癌細胞で肝の変化があるが、細胞質は単々した。後者では一が変化がないでは、細胞を各々は、処理が固定を存むが、かった。上記処理細胞を各々は、10 個/me 生食水とし、C3H/Ho ハッカネズミに移植したが助者にかいては増殖した。

突験 2: NB134 語細胞 4 × 10⁶ 個/me にフィトクロリン・ナトリウムを各々 10, 20, 30, 100, 200 及び 300/f/me となるように PB 7.0 生 大水にて 割製し、 3 7 ℃ で 5 0 分間 加盟し 対照群とした。一方 前記と 同様に 操作し、 且つ上記 要料中の各群にメテルグリオキャル 4 0/f/me を各々加えた。 処理後、肝癌細胞を洗滌し、 0.2 ダニグロシン染色に て生存を確認した 後、肝癌細胞に結合せるフィトクロリン・ナトリウムを分離抽出定量

(3)

○意差はなかつた。

上記対照群においては27.1 ± 1.6 日間に全例が腫瘍死した。実験群立では20匹中12匹が49.4 ± 4.8 日間に腫瘍死し、8匹は90日間で騒傷の形成なく生存した。生存率は40%であつ

Oした。フィトクロリン・ナトリウム単独処理群の 前者においては処理設定の順に名々 0・7 、 1・8 、 2・9 、 11・7 、 22・9 及び 32・5/49であり、メチルク リオキサル添加フィトクロリン・ナトリウム処理 群の後者では 4・5 、 6・0 、 6・2 、 15・0 、 26・5 及 び 3 6・0/49で平均して単独処理群に比らべ 3・73/49 結合量の増加があつた。

実験36 NB136 肝癌細胞 6 × 10 個/0.1 me 生食水を03 H/He ハッカネズミの背部皮下に移植し、固型癌を形成した。フィトクロリン・ナトリウム 500 MM/me 単独腹腔内注入2 6 時間後で、移植肝癌よりの検出量を同一ハッカネズミの肝よりの検出量に対する提重量 8 当りの百分率で示すと、肝癌移植 3 日目で 5 2 6 %、5 日目で 2 6 2 %、7 日目で 1 7 0 % であつた。 一方メテルクリオキャル 2 0 0 M/me 添加フィトクロリン・ナトリウム 5 0 0 M/me 注入 2 4 時間後では、移植 3 日目で 6 2 0 %、5 日目で 4 1 0 %、7 日目で 3 0 0 % と何れにかいてもフィトクロリン・ナトリウムの検出量は増加した。又上記両群共に肝での検出量に有

(4)

Oた。実験群Bでは20匹中4匹が56.2±6.6日 間に腫瘍死し、16匹は90日間で腫瘍の形成な く生存した。生存率80%であつた。

"実験 6 : 多経盤の錐 0 5 H ヘッカネメ (の各 5 0 匹の 4 ヶ月間にかける自然発生乳癌を観察し

今・室内光の下で対照群においては生食水を 0.8 mb、実験群軍ではメチルクリオキサル 100/4+フィトクロリン・ナトリウム 25 0/4/ / 0:5 mb 生食水 を照日に設腔内に注入した。対照群は 10 匹に乳癌が発生したが、実験群においては乳癌の発生がなかった。

実験7: ME134肝筋細胞を集積し、細胞塊 2 容に8 容の0.25 M 底糖を加え、凍結溶解し、 症高被破骸し、15,000g 乃至105,000g 間の分面 を得て、同容の0.25 M 底糖を加えた。 との分験 は前記実験4の可視光線下で行なつた。最終容量 は0.6 mg でフィトクロリン・ナトリウムは多終程 皮が0,10,100及び1000mf/mg となるように到 をした。0.1 M 解散カリ發衝散0.5 mg、0.06 g M メテルグリオキャル0.1 mg、0.01 g M 型 元 タルタ テオン0.1 mg、これに上記受料を0.1 mg 加えて助 すれたいたで37℃で振動し、最初のメテルタリ オキャル快定のため5 mg 無限 加入して復和した。 扱いなど10分後に5 mg 加入して復和した。 振動加温10分後に5 mg 採取し、同様に操作

(7)

O増殖能細胞への親和性を増加することがわかる。

実験もは治療効果実験で数字の示すとおりフィ トクロリン・ナトリウム及びフィトクロリン・ナトリウム +メテルグリオヤヤルが治療にきわめて 有効であることがわかる。オ 5 図はこの実験結果 をクラフにしたものである。

実験 5 は、宋期語の治療効果実験であり、宋期 紙においても有効であるととがわかる。

実験のは、低予防実験であるが、予防にかいて もをわめて有効であるととがわかる。

Oた。室間に15分間放置した後、分光光度計で被 長286mで生成したメテルグリオキャルーデセミカルパゲイドを対照として測定した。上記より消費されたメテルグリオキャルを 第出し、グリオキャラーゼ I 活性変とした。 MB 134 肝癌の湿重量 18 当りの10分間に消費されたメテルグリオキャル量は対照群で 22μmoleeで、これを100%としてグリオキャラーゼの抑制率をみると、フィトクロリン・ナトリウム添加10,100及び1000 M/me の順にそれぞれ38%、60%及び84%を示した。

実験1において、フィトクロリン・ナトリゥム の存在下で肝癌細胞の増殖を抑止するととがわか る。

実験2では、メチルグリオキャルの低加によりフィトクロリン・ナトリウムが異常増殖能細胞への観和性を増加することがわかる。これは分1 図、分2 図の実験結果を現わした表より明らかである。実験3 も上記実験2 と同様メチルグリオキャルの低加によりフィトクロリン・ナトリウムが異常

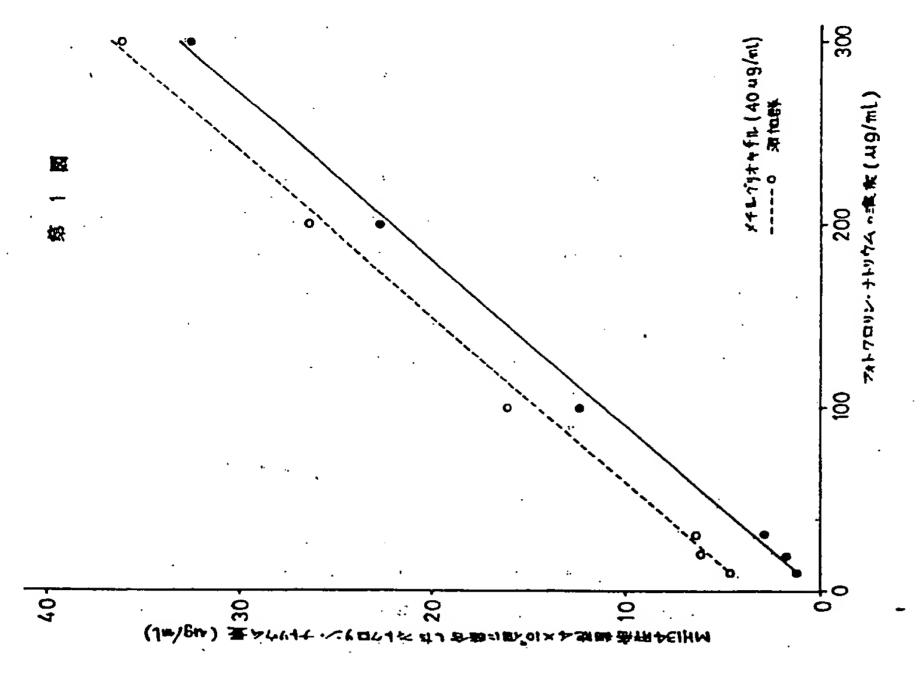
(B ')

▲ 図面の簡単を説明

オ1回、オ2回は実験2を表にしたもので、オ 3回は実験6をクラフにしたものである。

> 特許出版人 山 本 举 代理人并理士 杉 林 信 概

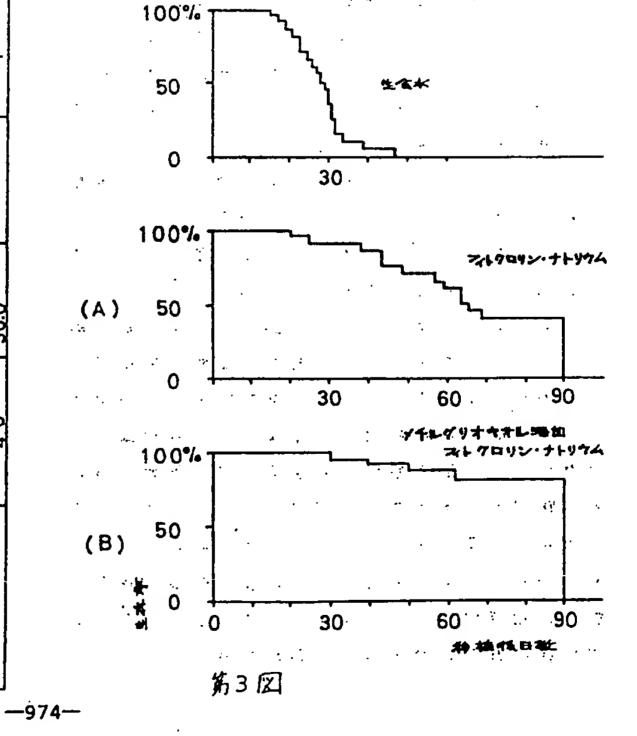




* **I** 先前外下 te 4x1014859 +1944 30.6 即 MH194RES 無名 ないつり 水脂类土 26.5 22.9 000 4.5 9 6.2 32.5 8 15.0 36.0 11.7 x4RT9x49E (lm/br) 4:0 4 0 0 7 .0 0 0 0 4 0 0 ストクロッン・ナンサム (Jm/60-) 100 0 20 30 0 200 300

K





手 統 補 正 沓(自発) 田和52年以第27日

特許庁長官 賴 谷 善 二 殿

1. 事件の表示

昭和 51 年 特許職 第 15 9 8 7 9 5

- 2. 毎明の名称 製造製・製造製 シェル製造力法
- 3. 相正をする客

事件との関係 特許出額人

由 所 東京都設各区代本末 2 丁目 40 看 10 号

4. 代 理 人 9536

在 新 精和市北浦和 5 丁且 9 香 6 号 管底 (0488) 31-8673等

氏名[6545] 弁理士 杉 林 傑



6. 補正により増加する発明の数 🚜

7. 福正の対象 劉綱書 50 8

8. 福正の内容 別紙のと記し

. .

マは箕張塘安

(4) PH 7.0 生食水中にフィトクロリン・ナトリウム 10~1000/49/ms を混入した制癌作用を有する制癌整弦。

- (5) PH 7・0 生食水中にフィトクロリン・ナトリウム 10~1000/4/からを混入し、さらにメテルグリオキャル若しくはグリオキャル40~1000/4/からを設加した創紙作用を有する創稿搭数。
- (6) 息部に整許請求の範囲サス項記載の創癌剤 を使用し、その後数個所に可視先盤を無射す ることを幹数とする創品方法。
- (7) 息部に特許請求の範囲分名項記載の創語剤 を使用した特許請求の範囲分名項記載の創棄 方法。
- 5. 务明の辞組な説明

との発明はフィトクロリン・ナトリウム、又はフィトクロリン・ナトリウムと、数フィトクロリン・サトリウムが異常増雅能をもつ細胞への塑和性を増加するために添加されるメテルグリオキサル若しくはグリオキサルとの混合物より成る創稿

明 細 奢 (全文訂正)

1 発明の名称

創癌剤・創癌複数シよび製造方法。

- 2 特許請求の範囲
- (1) フィトクロリン・ナトリウムより成る制紙 作用を有する制紙剤。
- (2) フィトクロリン・ナトリウムにメテルグリ オキサル若しくはグリオキサルを添加した制 毎作用を有する制癌剤。

(1)

刻、飲飢癌剤を息部に使用した後に可視光線を照射することにより生体内の細胞の異常増殖を変化させてその機能を停止させる制癌法かよび上記制癌剤のフィトクロリン・ナトリウム及びメチルグリオキャル若しくはグリオキャル添加のフィトクロリン・ナトリウムをPR 7・0 生食水中に混入して成る制癌溶液に関するものである。

この疑問に使用されるフィトクロリン・ナトリウム及びメテルグリオヤナルは下記の方法で得られる。フィトクロリン・ナトリウムは粗裂プロロフィルのをエーテルに落かし、温和したが最大の放射には、メーテルで放射によって、カーリウム、メーテルで水性とし、エーテルで水性とし、エーテルで水性とし、エーテルで水性して不被物を除ま、これに温調の水酸化ナトリウムなをなせ、北酸をエーテルで洗剤と、水器性となったフィトクロリン・ナトリウムなそれではない。

キャルは、市販のものである。これを 張中性格 被とし、フィトクロリン・ナトリウムを解解して 温合液が作製される。一個としてメテルグリオキ サル 400/// ml 生食水とフィトクロリン・ナトリ ウム 1.0 mg/ nul 生食水の混合液が使用される。

実験1: NH134肝癌細胞4×10⁶個/ml にフィークロリン・ナトリウム200/ml にあるとなるでは、カークロリン・ナトリウム200/ml にあるとなるでは、カークロリン・ナトリウム200/ml となるでは、カークロリン・ナトリウム200/ml となるでは、カークロが大きを発光がある。では、カークロのでは、カークロが大きに、カークロが大きに、カークロが大きに、カーのでは、カークロのでは、カークロのでは、カークロのでは、カークロのでは、カークロのでは、カークロのでは、カークロのでは、カークロのでは、カークロのでは、カークロのでは、カークロのでは、カークロのでは、カークロのでは、カークロのでは、カークロのでは、カークロのでは、カークロのでは、カークロのでは、カークロのでは、大きのでは、カーのでは、大きのでは、カーのでは、大きのでは、大きのでは、カーのでは、大きのでは、大きのでは、カーのでは、大きのでは、カーのでは、大きのでは、カーのでは、大きのでは、カーのでは、大きのでは、大きのでは、大きのでは、大きのでは、大きのでは、大きのでは、大きのでは、大きのでは、大きのでは、大きのでは、大きのでは、大きのでは、大きのでは、大きのでは、大きのでは、カーのでは、大きのでは、ないは、大きので

(4)

移根肝癌よりの核出量を同一へツカネズミの肝よりの核出量に対する温度量 8 当りの百分率で示すと、肝癌移植3日目で 5 3 6 5、5日目で 2 5 2 5、7日目で 1 7 0 5 でもつた。一方メナルグリオキャル 3 0 0 / m8 磁加フィトクロリン・ナトリゥム 5 0 0 / m8 磁加フィトクロリン・ナトリゥム 6 2 0 5、5日目で 4 1 0 5、7日目で 5 0 0 5 と何れにかいてもフィトクロリン・ナトリゥムの検出量は増加した。又上記阿野共に肝での検出量に有意益はをかつた。

突験4: 203日/日。ヘッカネズも体置 28 g
乃至 50 g 合計 20 匹で、その名々の背部を 2・0 ×
20 cc 2 脱毛した皮下に、20 l 2 s を肝癌細菌 4 × 10 c
個/0・1 mg 生食水を注入 2 核し、2 4 時間 後ょう
一方の対照評には生食水の・2 mg を、他方では突験
群 4 にかいてはフィトクロリン・ナトリウム 20 0
/ 0・3 mg 生食水を、実験群 3 にかばてはフィトクロリン・ナトリウム 20 0/mg ナノテルグリュテマル 200 / 0・3 mg 生食水を、名々 1 日 1 回、5 日

実験 5 : ME184 肝緩細胞 4 × 10 6 個 / 0.1=8 生食水を 0 8 日 / 日。 ヘッカネズミの背部皮下に移植し、固型癌を形成した。フィトクロリン・ナトリウム 5 0 0/4/=8 単独監腔内注入 8 4 時間後で、

解育ケーツ上方30年の距離よりガラスフィルターはしに白色養光灯100V, 1.244, 74V, ランプFOL30, 30V×2の可視光線を1日10時間連続5日間服射した。90日間飼育し、脳筋の

発育と生存率を確認した。

上記対照群においては 27・1 ± 1・6 日間に全例が原務化した。実験群 4 では 2 0 匹中 1 2 匹が 49・4 ± 4・5 日間に重傷死し、8 匹は 9 0 日間で履傷の形成をく生容した。生存率は 4 0 % でもつた。実験群 3 では 2 0 匹中 4 匹が 56・2 ± 5 6 日間に置傷死し、1 6 匹は 9 0 日間で置傷の形成なく生存した。生存率 8 0 % でもつた。

実験は、実験もと同様の操作で NE156 肝癌 顧監を移植し、5週間後の宋期癌ヘッカネズ 1 各 80匹で、対照野は生食水 0・5 mg、実験野 0 では フィトタロリン・ナトリウム 500/8/0・5 mg 生食 水を、実験野 Dではフィトタロリン・ナトリウム 500/4とメテルグリオーナル 800/1/0・5 mg 生食 水の気食数を 0・5 mgを、各々屋裏内に1日1回、 連続3日間往入し、実験もで使用された可視光線

-976-

.間遠続し豊富部に住入した。とれと同時に同群の

特別収53-84998 (7) は 0·6 mBでフィトクロリン・ナトリウムは最終機

を1日10時間連続3日間照射した。対照群にかいては肝癌 権後32·1±1·0日間に全例屋瘍死した。実験群のでは50·2±4·6日間に全例屋瘍死した。実験群のでは70日間の観察で全例生存した。実験群のでは70日間の観察で全例生存したが、転移又は屋瘍再発が観察されたものもで、屋瘍の形成なく生存したものは80%であった。

実験6: 多経度の雌05日へシカネズミの各50匹の4ヶ月間における自然発生乳癌を観察した。 室内光の下で対照群においては生食水を0.5ml、実験群 Eではメテルグリオキャル100///+フィトクロリン・ナトリウム250///0.5mlを食水を育日に度腔内に注入した。対照群は10匹に乳癌が発生したが、実験群においては乳癌の発生がなかつた。

突験7: MH154肝癌細胞を集積し、細胞塊 1 容に9 容の0.25 M 庶籍を加え、凍結溶解し、超 高放破線し、15,0008乃至105,0008間の分割 で、同容の0.25 M 庶籍を加えた。 との実験 は動配実験4の可視光線下で行なつた。最終容量

(8)

の 突破1において、フィトクロリン・ナトリャムの存在下で肝癌細胞の増殖を抑止することがわかる。

実験 2 では、メテルグリオヤヤルの添加によりフィトクロリン・ナトリウムが異常増殖組細胞への裁和性を増加するととがわかる。 これはオ1回、オ 2 図の実験結果を残わした表より明らかである。

突敗3 も上記突験 3 と同様メテルグリオキサルの松如によりフィトクロリン・ナトリウムが異常増殖組織性の複和性を増加することがわかる。

実験もは治療効果実験で数字の示すとかりフィトクロリン・ナトリウム及びフィトクロリン・ナトリウム及びフィトクロリン・ナトリウムナメテルグリオヤサルが治療になわめて有効であるととがわかる。オS回はこの実験結果をグラフにしたものである。

突験 5 は、宋朝岳の治療効果突験でもり、宋朝岳においても有効であることがわかる。

突破のは、痛予防突急であるが、予防にかいても をわめて有効であるととがわかる。

上記実験結果によつて明らかなようにこの出願

度が 0, 10, 100及び 1000/9/28 となるように 調整した。 0・1 単掛限カリ級関散 0・3 m.6、0・0 6 6 M メテルグリオキサル 0·1 ≈8、0·0 1 2 M 登元 グル メチォン 0·1 =6、これに上記姿料を 0·1 =6加えて 該可視光線下で37℃で扱量し、最初のメチルグリ オキサル決定のため 8月4 採取し、0.06711 セミカ ルパザイド塩酸塩を3.0 =8加入しで混和した。根 量加温10分後に 8月48 採取し、同様に操作した。 宣復に15分間放置した後、分光光度計で放長 885年で生成したメテルグリオキサルーデセミカ ルパソンをセミカルパザイドを対照として御定し た。上記より消費されたメテルグリオキサルを算 出し、グリオキャラーゼI活性度とした。MR134 肝癌の復業生18当りの10分間に指受されたメ テルグリオキサル丘は対照群で & 2 /tmoles で、こ れを1008としてグリオキャターセの抑制率を みると、フイトクロリン・ナトリウム森加10, 100及び1000/9/=6 の類にそれぞれ38分、 CO%及び84%を示した。

(9)

との発明のフィトタロリン・ナトリウムは、上記グリオキャラーゼーを不活性化する。又メテルグリオキャル磁加によるフィトクロリン・ナトリウムの混合液は欧グリオキャラーゼ酵素系に対対して有効に作用し合目的である。 これは上記実験でに示されているように、この発明の混合液が生体内観点の異常増殖時にグリオキャラーゼを抑制を消失ナルグリオキャルを有象として歴事形成能を消失せしめるためである。

4 図面の簡単な説明

オ1回、オ2回は実験2を表にしたもので、オ

(10)

特開昭53-84998 (8)

the state of the s

 $33 \cdot f = 1$